

# THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 17, 1857.

## CURIOUSITIES OF LITERATURE.

The following extracts from letters under the sign manual of Mr. Buchanan, disclose the eminent consistency of this distinguished head of the great National Democratic party. That which Mr. Buchanan firmly maintained to be orthodox in 1848 and 1856, it strikes him with amazement in 1857 to find that any one should venture to assert:

**JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1848.**

"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible, that Congress, in my opinion, possesses power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories."—*Buchanan's Letter to Standford.*

**JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1856.**

"This legislation—the Kansas and Nebraska bill—is founded on principle as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall exist within their limits."—*Acceptation of nomination for the Presidency.*

**PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN 1857.**

"Slavery existed at that period [when the Kansas and Nebraska bill was passed] and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its engagement, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognized to be property by a common Constitution."—*Letter to Silliman.*

**AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.**

For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 408 K street.  
For Georgetown, (The Embroidery),  
For Sixth Ward, John Little.  
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, MORTIMER SMALLWOOD, No. 374, North Capitol street, between B and C.  
HENRY BOYER, Agent for Alexandria.

## INDIA.

The latest accounts from India are of the most shocking and revolting character. The massacres and brutal cruelties perpetrated by the natives cause the blood to run cold and the heart almost to cease its pulsations.

The most intense interest is now felt for the brave and gallant General Havelock and his noble band of soldiers, reduced at last to some hundreds, and surrounded by hordes of infuriated natives, more like fiends than human beings.

Reinforcements would arrive shortly after the departure of the last mails from India, which would change the face of things in some places—probably at Delhi; but it is feared that no success could reach Havelock in time to save him and the cities of Lucknow and Agra, and their inhabitants. The next news will be looked for with the deepest anxiety.

A son of Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia, who was lately an American, has been elected to the State Senate of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket. His father was a great Clay Whig, but went over to Buchanan. Father and son wheel about, and turn about, and jump Jim Crow. Locofocos pay a premium for renegades.

## "CORRUPTION WILL BECOME THE ORDER OF THE DAY."

The tendency of all governments is to corruption. Those in power desire to perpetuate their rule, and unless closely watched by the people, will resort to improper and corrupt means to accomplish their purpose. Openly and shamelessly avowing, as the party now having possession of the government do, that offices and all the pecuniary benefits to be derived from having the expenditure of the public Treasury, are the objects of political contest, and to be considered as "spoils" won and to be possessed by the victors, it is not a matter of wonder that they make the most they can out of them, spend more money than is necessary, but take care that all such expenditures shall go into the hands of such as serve them, and labor to perpetuate power in the hands of a party whose only bond, as Mr. Calhoun so forcibly and truthfully said, is "the cohesive power of public plunder." The same eminent statesman also said, "with money they get power, and with power they get money." It is thus that all corrupt and profligate men, banded together for that purpose, obtain and retain power over a people indifferent to public affairs, stupid enough to be cajoled, duped and bamboozled, and willing to be bought with a portion of their own money.

General Jackson once said, that if certain things continued to be practised, "corruption will become the order of the day." Those practices have not only continued, but immensely increased, and corruption has become the order of the day. A great outcry was made against Mr. J. Q. Adams' Administration on account of its alleged extravagance, when the public expenditures under him amounted only to thirteen millions and a half of dollars a year; whereas they now amount to over seventy millions of dollars per annum!

But do the people evince a disposition to look into these expenditures and see what they are for, how their money goes, into whose pockets it finds its way, who puts it there, and for what purpose? Not at all. The party in power are satisfied; they care not how much money goes out of the treasury, provided those belonging to that party reap the benefit of it; and they are assured by their political papers, in which they believe as religiously as they believe the Bible, and some much more so, that this is an able, upright, faithful, honest, pure, administration. But little do they know or care how much interest these papers have in sustaining those in power, or how much they are paid for their devotedness.

Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, having designated some half-a-dozen papers in different parts of the United States, to publish the laws, dropping five or six of those which had published the laws the year before, on account of their vituperative and mendacious abuse of Mr. A. and himself, a resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives, by Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, calling upon him for his reasons for this change, and a most furious onslaught was made upon him by the Jackson party in that body, who represented this act as one calculated to corrupt and subvert the press of the Union, and dangerous to the liberties of the people!

The debate upon this subject was kept up for a long time, and from the tone of those who attacked Mr. Clay—then leaders of the Jackson, afterwards the Democratic party, one would have supposed that a direct, open, undisguised and unblushing attempt had been made to bribe sundry leading papers, or purchase their support by the use of the public money. If we remember correctly, there were five papers dropped and five others selected in their stead, at the end of the year, to publish the laws, and that the compensation of each for publishing the laws, was about one hundred dollars! This was the sum and extent of

the alleged attempt of Mr. Clay to subvert the Press of the United States!

But why bring this by-gone matter up at this time? What purpose have you in view? We will tell you, reader. We notice in the *Union* sundry government advertisements, some of them very long, which are ordered into three other papers in this city, two others in Boston, two in the city of New York, three in Philadelphia, besides a great many others in different cities and sections of the country. The amount of money thus paid to Editors, to some, and even many of them, for no benefit that advertising in their papers is to the government, or to the public, but simply and solely to pay them for past, and to secure future services,—"to take care of their friends,"—to feed and fatten the faithful, and thus encourage others to be faithful too, is very large; including the Public Printing, Binding, Engraving, printing of Blanks, &c., &c., it cannot be less than \$1,500,000 a year, and may be considerably more. And all this made to tell in favor of the party, to pay partisan Editors, and partisan presses, or to silence or neutralize opposition. It is a corruption fund—the money of the people, used to humbug, cajole, bamboozle, throw dust in the eyes of, cheat, and wheedle the people themselves.

Advertisements for proposals for carrying the mails at the North, South and West, making thirty or forty newspaper columns each, are given to a paper in this city, which is probably never seen by five men, likely to become bidders for mail contracts; having no country circulation whatever. The advertisement is printed in extra sheets, at the *Union* office, and furnished at so much per thousand to the favored paper, and by that sent round and dropped at the doors, week after week, of its city subscribers, by whom they are thrown aside for waste paper unopened. And for such an advertisement thus circulated, the government pays the purchased up Editor, from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars!

What is this but the grossest, most bald, and most infamous corruption! And this is in character and of a price with what is taking place every day here in this city, bearing the honored name of Washington! Would General Pierce, Mr. Buchanan, or any one of the members of either of their Cabinets, conduct their own private affairs in this shameful manner? By no means. But it is the public money they thus put into the pockets of "their friends"—their *toadies* rather, and as they fear not being called to account for it by the country, and as this is but carrying out the proclamation that "to the victors belong the spoils," or *plunder*, their consciences are easy. Such practices in the British government would soon cause "Her Majesty's Ministers" to be hurled from their seats, covered with shame and disgrace; but in this "great free, model Republic," where the rulers are the servants of, and responsible to the people, it passes not only uncensured, but so far approved "that every dollar thus corruptly expended strengthens the party in power! O, shame, where is thy blush! O, people, where are your boasted vigilance, jealousy, and power! Your rulers your servants! No, they are your masters, and utterly despise, contempt, and defy you.

## THE RELIGIOUS TEST!!!

View of the mischiefs which have sprung in all past ages from the Union of Church and State, the framers of our Government most wisely deemed it proper to exclude from our system the combination of the two. Experience has shown that, without any exception, power in the hands of any one religious sect has been wielded for the special benefit of the denomination possessing it, to the exclusion of all others. The American party, taking the Constitution as its guide, has determined that in selections for office, as well as in the exercise of the elective franchise, there shall be no religious test, but that, whatever may be his religion every man shall enjoy equal political rights. In order to effect this end and to render the Government purely American, in its elements, it has declined to make those who recognize any political allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, the agents of the popular will, and in doing so it has, as we think, acted most wisely. It has been asserted that, in this excluding from the administration of the Government all foreign influence, the party above named has instituted a religious test, so far as the Roman Catholic Church is concerned, and, in doing so, has violated a fundamental principle of the Constitution. To show that this charge is utterly false, and cannot be sustained with any show of truth it is only necessary to look into the circumstances under which it is made.

The misapprehension upon which the above erroneous allegation is founded, appears to have had its origin in the fact that, at the commencement of the organization of the "American" party, one of its leaders in setting forth the purposes for which it was instituted, instead of using general terms as he should have done, designated a particular religious sect, as not entitled to the support of its members. In this the leader referred to, whoever he may have been, made a most signal blunder, as it regards policy, however right he may have been with respect to the real facts of the case. Strange as it may seem the exponent of the opinions of this "dark lantern" party, as it is termed, in his determination to make the sentiments of his political friends fully known, has subjected them to a most gross misrepresentation by using the name of the only religious sect which could, by possibility, be affected, directly or indirectly, by their political action.

It is a fact universally known, that the Church of Rome is the only religious community, the recognized head of which not only resides out of the United States, but is *himself* a temporal potentate, exercising a religious as well as a secular sway. All other denominations are strictly American in their organization, and recognize no political allegiance to any power except the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America. Even the Protestant Episcopal, or Church of England, as it was called whilst the colonies owed allegiance to the British Crown, the viceroy of which was for the time regarded as the Head of the Church, so soon as the colonies became free and independent sovereigns, changed its organization so as to exclude from its regulations and ritual all recognition of British authority, temporal or spiritual.

Had then the framers of the document in question thought fit to omit the name of the Roman Catholic Church, the mention of which has given rise to so much difficulty, and to have excluded from the tenure of office all who recognize any political allegiance, direct or indirect, to any foreign prince, potentate, or power, the whole misapprehension would have been avoided, and the object of the party made known. It is not for us, as "Americans," to interfere with Roman Catholics in the exercise of their religious duties, and far be it from us to arrogate to ourselves any such right; but it is not only our privilege but our solemn duty not to place sovereign power in the hands of those who may deem themselves bound to obey an authority which they regard as paramount to that of the Constitution and laws of our country.

We are told that Roman Catholics in this country do not recognize any power in the Pope in temporal matters, and that his authority is, in their opinion, strictly spiritual. If such be the case, Roman Catholics are certainly not within the operation of the exclusion instituted by the "American" party, but there happen to be two kinds of politico-religious control—a direct and an indirect control. To illustrate our views, we would say that the Papal States are under the direct political control of the Pope and those countries in which the Roman Catholic is the national religion, are under his indirect political control, inasmuch as he demands, as a right, that all temporal government shall be subservient to his spiritual government. As, perhaps, a more familiar illustration of our views upon this subject, we would refer to the late movements of the members of the Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore and elsewhere. It is well known that in Baltimore there is a school fund raised for the purposes of public education by a specific tax. In the appropriation of this fund there is no religious test applied, but the children of all citizens, of whatever denomination, are alike entitled to its benefits. The Roman Catholics, however, in view of the fact that they contribute a portion of this fund, set up a claim to a rateable proportion of it, to be specifically devoted by them to the education of Roman Catholic children, under direction of Roman Catholic priests. To this proposition we and all "Americans" object, because, if the Roman Catholic Church has any such right, it belongs also to the members of other churches respectively, and that, if divided into small portions and thus applied, the fund would become inadequate to the end for which it was created, and therefore useless. In order to procure this subdivision, the Roman Catholics nominate candidates for the City Councils, who avow themselves friendly to such a division. Now can it be imagined that "Americans," entertaining the belief that a subdivision, such as proposed, would be ruinous to the cause of public education, can support the Roman Catholic nominees for office, and could their opposition be denominated with any justice whatever an opposition for religious opinion's sake? Certainly not. The means here used are religious—the end to be effected is political—and therefore to be prevented, if possible, as injurious to the body politic. Such are the means by which Roman Catholics effect their purposes, and inasmuch as "Americans," as such, recognize no religious sect being as entitled to political supremacy, they oppose all alike upon the principle that there shall be no religious test.

## THE HARD TIMES.

We copy from the Boston Journal a very sensible article on this all-important and all-absorbing subject. It correctly, in our opinion, gives the remote and immediate causes of the present financial condition of our country, and it is well for every one to ponder upon them, as well as to set about remedying the evil. The cause of the present hard times may be given in three words: extravagance, extravagance, extravagance; and the remedy is economy, economy, economy.

The people of the United States, as a body, have been extravagant in everything: in dress, in houses, in furniture, in their tables, in traveling, in building railroads, in speculating in lands, lots, and stocks. They have been going on as if gold and silver were to be picked up in abundance in the streets and highways, and as if their riches were inexhaustible. Every family that could possibly raise the means to fit out mother and daughter with splendid wardrobes, and to pay traveling expenses, must needs leave home every Summer and spend a few weeks at Newport, Saratoga, Cape May, Bedford, the Warm Sulphur Springs, or some other fashionable resort, to show themselves, and appear to be somebody. The amount of money spent worse than foolishly and ridiculously in this way, for the last ten years, is enormous, and say nothing of what has been spent by Americans in Europe, and especially in Paris, for the silly purpose of being looked upon there as millionaires, and at home with envy and admiration; as if they were really any better for having spent six months or a year in partaking of the dissipation and frivolities of that gay and licentious whirlpool of folly and fashion.

As a general thing our young people have become giddy, thoughtless, and restless. They are never so unhappy as when compelled to remain at home without receiving company; and their almost invariable resort to drive away ennui and "kill time," is some exciting novel, of the Eugene Sue school, as pestiferous to the mind and heart as the use of opium is to the body. "Young America" is not fond of home; we say it with regret, but with a deep conviction of its truth. Our boys are educated in the streets; the restraints of home are irksome to them, and they escape from the observation of the parental eye, and congregate with each other in the streets, and at worse places as often as they can, and we are compelled to say that parental vigilance is not so keen as to always perceive their absence at hours most improper for them to be out; nor are parents particularly careful to know in what society their sons fall while away from them at such times.

Thus are our children brought up with habits of roving, and with distastes for freinds and social enjoyments. If girls are not suffered to rove the streets, or gad about from neighbor to neighbor as boys do, they are permitted to waste their time in reading such novels as we have spoken of, instead of valuable, standard works ranked among the British or American classics, or perhaps to spend hours upon hours in thrumming a piano.

We would not speak disrespectfully of music—good music—nor discourage its being taught to youth as have musical taste and talent, with a fair prospect of being able, without neglecting what may be to some more important matters—household duties; but we do object to so much time being wasted at the piano by those whose condition in life does not warrant the supposition that they can devote their time to music, drawing, poetry, and painting, when they shall have become wives and mothers. The education of daughters is too much designed for mere show, instead of making them good wives, companions, and mothers. Of course, dress is a most important matter in the minds of their mothers, and is not long in being considered the most important by them. Thus educated, what can we expect of them but extravagance, vanity, and frivolity? Our churches—what are they? Places of devotion—the sincere, humble, heart-worship of God? or are they places where fashionable ladies may have opportunities to exhibit their own rich dresses, hats, shawls, dolls, furs, &c., and of criticizing those of their neighbors—where they may learn and exhibit the latest fashions, to be discussed afterwards at home? We think too much of dress, furniture, and style of living; and it must be confessed that the standards by which are tested the claims of individuals to be considered fashionable people, and a part of "good

society," are of this false and factitious kind. He, she, or they, who have a golden key, may enter almost any drawing-room in the United States, though ignorant and illiterate; while those who are rich in intellect and knowledge, but own no bank stock, and do not append "Banker" to their names, find the doors of fashion closed against them.

Is it strange, then, that the desire to be rich, to wield "the power of the almighty dollar," should become a passion and a phrensy with us? Is it strange that so large a portion of the people, especially of cities, should assume the appearance of being, and live as if they were, really people of wealth and fashion? By no means. And this it is that has brought the country into its present condition. We have drawn our difficulties upon ourselves; their advent has been long looked for by men of wisdom and foresight; the only wonder is that they did not come upon us two, three, four, or five years ago. But they are now upon us; and what is the remedy? A very simple one. Let every head of a family—every family—economize—retrench their expenses; live economically and frugally; stay at home; buy less, especially of expensive articles of luxury and show; live more like sensible people, and, we may say, more happily. Let the ladies retrench their dresses, and the lads their coats, cigars, and theatre tickets; let the fire-side be made attractive by good humor, conversation, reading, sewing, music, and anything that will cause time to pass pleasantly and add a charm to the social circle. Let this be done, and "hard times" will soon pass away, leaving us better and happier for their visit.

If the rich would set an example of plainness and simplicity, they would show a truly patriotic spirit, deserve all praise, and call down upon themselves the blessings of thousands.

## THE ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

As we expected, the Americans carried the city of Baltimore, and by a majority of over nine thousand votes, the entire vote being a little over fourteen thousand.

But, as usual, there was rioting and bloodshed. One individual was killed by the foreign rowdies and desperadoes, and several others badly wounded.

These murderous foreigners, chiefly Irish, delight in blood and mischief, here and in their own country; and we did not suppose they would permit the election to pass off without indulging in their natural propensities, and attempting to take the lives of Americans. There was another reason why these rowdies and their abettors would not allow the election to pass off quietly and peaceably, as was the wish of the Americans, namely: they desire to create and keep up the impression that Baltimore is a city of mobs and lawlessness. Of course they and their papers charge the whole blame upon the Americans. The cow-boy sheet, the Sun, a paper wearing the mask of neutrality, but harboring the most embittered and malevolent feelings towards the Americans, and the kindest towards the foreign party, let out those feelings in its issue of Thursday, in a very undignified manner. "By courtesy," says the Sun, "we use the term 'election,' but we suppose the record of American suffrage, in the whole history of our country, contains nothing so humiliating as the transactions which took place yesterday under the nominal pretence of an 'election.' This is the beginning of its article, which goes on in a similar strain of comment. In another column it professes to give a statement of what took place, which we have good reason to believe is a false statement from beginning to end—not only suppressing truth, but absolutely perverting it to suit the purposes of those foreigners with which it delights to conspire.

But the Sun is compelled to state that Sergeant Jordan, of the Police, was killed while standing still, by a shot said to have come from the direction of Jackson Hall; but it takes care not to speak the truth by saying that he was shot by these foreign miscreants and murderers congregated at the Hall, who were throwing bricks and firing at Americans passing in the street, and whom Sergeant Jordan and a body of police were sent for to arrest. From the Sun's account one would infer that these Irish bullies and murderers were so many innocents—children without guile, and who never knew sin! It takes care not to let the world know that muskets, ball-cases, pistols, kegs of powder, cartridges, balls, kegs of nails, junk of old iron, &c., &c., were found in the building, showing that it had been prepared for attack and defence!

In relation to this subject we condense what the Clipper says:

"Early in the morning news was received at the Middle District station that the foreigners in the East were shooting down the Americans who were defending their rights. Immediately, Captain Breachers, with a posse of men, were on route for the riot, and were informed that a party of foreigners were entrenched in Jackson Hall, upon the corner of French and Buren streets, and immediately an indiscriminate fire was opened upon all present. The officers present took refuge in High street for a moment, and when things had cooled a little, the gallant Jordan, standing upon the corner, was shot down by one who came here upon our shores a pauper.

Sergeant Jordan, upon receiving the fatal shot, was immediately conveyed to Mr. Williamson's drug store, on Gay street, where the services of Professor Smith and other eminent physicians were called, but of no avail; he died in a few minutes after. The officers made many arrests, and deserve a great deal of credit for their bravery. The following persons were arrested and brought to the Middle District station, for participating in the riot, and were committed to jail: James Foster, John Burns, for flashing a gun at Officer Dooley, John Ryan, Michael Dooley, W. J. G. Brady, John Curran, Pat Fitzpatrick, and William McEneaney. Officer James McEneaney was badly wounded in the left thigh, having received a musket ball in the flesh, part of it, rendering amputation necessary. Dr. Yates dressed his wound, and he died yesterday evening he was rather easy. He was shot on the corner of Hillen and High streets, while in company with Sergeant Jordan, trying to repress the attack of foreign hordes.

"Officer Kidd was also shot by the same crowd of villains, at the corner of Webb and Enoch streets, and very badly cut about the head. Dr. Brooks and Damman dressed his wound. In the evening Officer Rote arrested Ed. Keolan, having in his possession a large horse pistol and a knife; he was committed by Justice Mevins."

We further quote from the Clipper:

"Soon after the closing of the polls of the Eighth Ward, a party of rowdies entered the house of a Mr. Armstrong, and after beating his very lady, and his wife also, taking her by the hair of the head and beating her face in a most shameful manner. They then rushed upon the husband, and he was compelled to jump out of the second story window to save his life. This occurred in the notorious Eighth Ward, and may it, in the next map of the city, be blotted from existence, never more to be known.

"At about ten o'clock in the morning, a party from the Eighth Ward, headed by Hugh McGarry, alias Sludden, came into the Eleventh Ward, brandishing their Government horse pistols, for the purpose of taking the police. They soon met with opposition, however, which ended in the discharge of a volley of shots, and the pursuit of the foreign party assailants by the police. McGarry and Thomas Kiduff took refuge in a store in the neighborhood, where they were arrested by Officers Simpson, Parker, and Pindell, and taken to the Middle District station house. In their flight they managed to throw away their pistols, but upon examining McGarry's pockets at the station, about one-half of a pound of powder was found. No one was injured. McGarry and Kiduff were committed to jail for court."

"About one o'clock, several young men from the Fourteenth Ward started to visit the Thirteenth, but on reaching Eutaw and Baltimore streets, they noticed a crowd of New Market rowdies surrounding and threatening two young men. As they came up to the crowd, the New Market gang got a glimpse of their faces, and, becoming somewhat timid, ran off, but before they had got far they turned and fired at them, one of the balls striking a young man in the thigh, passed through, and was taken out from under the skin on the opposite side. They ran to the New Market engine house, which they entered and ascended to the roof.

"Here they began throwing stones indiscriminately at the passing populace, and firing muskets at the police and others. Thus they continued until a large number of Americans had collected, and until information had been sent to the Western District station house, and a detachment of police under Captain Linawes arrived and forced the doors open. The officers ascended to the roof, where they found thirty muskets, and rifles, and a tobacco box full of ball cartridges. These were taken to the station house, but the rioters were not to be found, they having descended through the trap door of an adjoining house and made their escape.

## HARD TIMES.

Some twenty odd years ago the spirit of land speculation was as rife as at present. This folly was admirably exposed at the time by Major Jack Downing, in one of his capital hits, besides conveying an important truth in political economy, in the compass of a paragraph.

The Major was down here in Washington attending to some particular business for the "General," and in the midst of his labors received a letter from his cousin Ephraim, informing him that he had become disgusted with the apple business, for he had found out a way to get rich forty times as fast, as by retailing apples, or as the Major could, by attending to political concerns, and not a hard matter.

The business was nothing more nor less than buying and selling land. He says: "Uncle Joshua Downing—your know he's an old fox, and always knows when to jump; well, he saw how every body was getting rich, so he went and bought a piece of township up back of Downingville, and gave his note for a thousand dollars for it. And then he sold it to uncle Jacob, and took his note for two thousand dollars; and uncle Jacob sold it to uncle Zachary, and took his note for three thousand dollars; &c., &c., down to Bill Johnson who bought it and gave his note for six thousand dollars. 'So you see,' says he, 'there's five of them, that war'n't worth nintence apple, (except uncle Joshua), have now got a thousand dollars apiece each, when their notes are paid,' and winds up by advising the Major to come home by all means, forsake his longings after place and position, and buy land before it was all gone.

But the Major, it seems, was a little obtuse with regard to the practical part of the operation, for we find him writing to Ephraim: 'I can't seem to see how 'tis they all make money so fast in that land business down there, that you tell about. How could all our folks, and Bill Johnson, and all of 'em there in Downingville, make a thousand dollars apiece, just a tradin round among themselves, when there aint fifty dollars in money, put it altogether, in the whole town. It rather puzzles me a little. As soon as I see 'em all get their thousand dollars cash in hand, I'll give up my commission, and come home and buy some land.'"

This is as applicable now as then. Had the warnings of experience been heeded in relation to over speculation, the distress and misery now flooding the country, might have been avoided. We believe the present crisis has been brought about more through fear than necessity—more from a desire to take advantage of the times, than to do by others as we would that others should do by us.

[From the Boston Journal.]

What is the Cause of it? We were riding in a railroad car the other day, and hearing the question put, we listened for an answer. "What do you want, the immediate or remote cause?" was the reply. "Suppose you give me both."

The first cause of all our monetary troubles is to be found in the extravagance of the whole American people. They all, with an exception here and there, live beyond their income, and are constantly in debt. I speak now of the mass. If this overrunning their income was for the purpose of procuring the necessities of life, it would be a laudable perhaps, but it is not so; there is no difficulty on this point—every man can earn enough and more than enough for this purpose—but not enough for all the superfluities and luxuries which he is constantly tempted to buy on credit. It is for these superfluities that the debts are incurred, and it is because the mass of our people indulge in these things to an extent unknown in any other country, that we are importing them, constantly, from all parts of the world, far beyond our means of payment in our own surplus productions; and that the nation, like the individuals composing it, is living beyond its income, and is consequently in debt abroad. But credit has an end and in time. When the balance has accumulated largely against us, our gold must go to liquidate it. To obtain it the banks are pressed, they press the merchants, these press the distributors or traders, and these in turn press their customers, the people, who cannot pay because they have not the means. Then come failures, commencing low down with the consumers, running through the traders and up to the merchants. The gold goes out, the currency is curtailed, confidence is shaken, trade slackens, merchandise is pressed upon the market and falls in price, and the merchants, manufacturers, and importers pile up their goods for want of safe buyers, or hoping for better prices, and so the times get out of joint and everybody wonders "What is the cause of it?" Free traders say, let it be—it will regulate itself, and so it does in a manner; debts are wiped out, and we all begin a new; to run over the same course, and come to the same ending in the future. The disease has been checked for a time, but not eradicated—not a thing has been done towards that, nothing can be done except by a voluntary action of the people themselves, of which there is no hope, and therefore we may consider the disease incurable.

For the rest, there are other causes which lie nearer the surface. One of these is our system of free trade—for to that it has come. If we had a tariff of duties which would insure the making at home of the iron, cloth, sugar, and various things which we can make, our exports would outrun our imports, besides affording additional employment to our own people. Thus we should have a population earning more wages, and better able to indulge in luxuries, while as a nation we should not live beyond our income. Then, of course, there would be no demand for our gold to settle foreign debts, and no disturbance of currency for that cause. The protective system was a partial remedy for the disease, but "free trade" is the order of the day, and at present there is no more chance of relief from this incubus which the powers that be have settled upon us. Another difficulty—a secondary cause, but a powerful one—is the almost insatiable desire which possesses and governs a large portion of our people to obtain a living, or rather to seek wealth, in some other way than by tilling the soil. It is this desire which keeps every other pursuit full and overflowing all the time. People seem to be convinced that the road to wealth lies in every avenue but agriculture; every one desires to be a trader—trading in something is the mania of the day, from peddling apples up to being the head of enormous, overgrown, unmanageable mercantile and manufacturing establishments which sink by their own excessive weight and crush the builders. The excessive competition produced by this rush into the paths of business, so called, leads to the long credits which are the bane of trade everywhere. Masses of small money in the trading circle are compelled to adopt this system or do nothing, for the overgrown establishments, in their desire to do all the business, will go from three months to six, and from that to twelve, for

the sake of getting off their enormous stocks and keeping up large nominal profits; and so, when a pinch comes, they all, little and great, and their assets, existing in promises to pay, spread over the country from Maine to Florida, from Vermont to Minnesota, for the most part uncollectible till a change comes and money affairs are easy again.

The whole system is wrong—it not only absorbs our capital, but encourages the very extravagance of which we have spoken. The manufacturer and the merchant urge their wares upon the country trader as the most liberal terms of credit. The trader goes home with a great stock of merchandise, for which he has promised to pay sometime away off in the future, and urges the consumer to buy on equally liberal terms. It is strange that he cannot resist the temptation? Our importers and manufacturers buy—the one merchandise and the other raw materials—for money; how, if they would only sell on the same terms, and so other consumers would be obliged to live within their incomes, and no one would have to ask, as you do, "What is the cause of it?" These are the causes, remote and near, which produce these furries and panics. They seem clear enough, but the remedy is not so plain. Perhaps you can suggest it.

Having by this time arrived at our stopping place, we were obliged to leave without hearing the remedy propounded.

**KANSAS ELECTION.**—The *Leavenworth* (Kansas) Herald of the 10th instant, says it has the following official returns:

Leavenworth county—Nearly complete. Average Democratic majority 350; insuring the election of three members of the Council and one of the House. Doniphan county—30 Republican majority; securing five members of the lower and five of the upper House. Atchison county—Average Democratic majority; insuring three members of the lower and one of the upper House. Jefferson county—Republican by 150 majority; giving two members of the House and one of the Council. Douglas county—Republican by 1,500 majority. Johnson county—Democratic by 1,600 majority. The districts formed by these last five counties elect eight members of the House and three of the Council. The Democrats claim the election of the entire set of Representatives. Shawnee county—Republican by 850 majority. This county elects one member of the House. Calhoun county—Republican by 54 majority. This county elects one member to the House.

**THE CARRIERS PROTEST.**—Among the passengers by the Atlantic was Henry J. Rogers, Esq., of Baltimore. On approaching Sandy Hook the steamer was ordered by the United States Revenue Cutter, when Mr. Rogers gave overboard a message to his wife, which was immediately conveyed to the telegraph office by a carrier pigeon, and thence telegraphed to this city. Mr. Rogers was on board the New York from the steamer he was met with a message from his wife, telegraphed from Baltimore, informing him they were all well at home.

**TENNESSEE.**—The Nashville Union gives the official vote of Tennessee, at the last gubernatorial election, as follows:

For Harris.....71,150  
For Hatton.....56,807  
Harris's majority.....14,343

**THE VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA.**—The following is the unofficial vote of Philadelphia city and county for governor:

Packer, democrat.....36,496  
Wilmet, black republican.....9,396  
Halsebur, none-voting.....14,028

**THE PIANO WORKING FOR UPRIGHT SAM.**—The Trenton True American says the United States recruiting station in that city is doing a flourishing business at this time. Large numbers of men are enlisting for Uncle Sam's service, who doubtless consider the eleven dollars per month pay and found as better than living on hope, or work without pay, or no work and no pay. The station is a fine, comfortable single men, of a better class than those who generally join the army, who will be glad to enlist now, as an alternative to beggary or starvation next winter.

**BREACH OF MARRIAGE CONTRACT.**—In the circuit court of Bedford county, Va., last week, Miss Almira W. Wingfield obtained a verdict of \$2,500 damages from Wm. Stein, for breach of marriage contract. The lady is about 34 years of age, and the gentleman 80. This was the second trial of the case, a former jury having given a verdict of \$750 for the plaintiff, which was set aside on motion of the defendant.

**A MODEL BUSINESS MAN.**—A Western customer of one of our Pearl street shoe houses owing them a bill which he asked to pay promptly at maturity, and finding it impossible to obtain cash for the purpose, immediately wrote his creditors that he would forward leather in sufficient quantity to pay the demand, expenses of transportation and commission for sale included. The letter came to hand within a few days, and following close upon its heels came a box of leather, which had been forwarded all the way by express. The shoe dealer, promptitude is worthy of the highest commendation, the more especially in the times of distress and suspensions.

**FINE STRAP.**—Jesse S. Smith, Esq., has our thanks for a bottle of most excellent syrup, manufactured by him from the Chinese sugar cane. From cane grown on the third of an acre, he has made seventy or eighty gallons. A large number of our citizens planted this cane last spring, as an experiment, and in every case have succeeded to their entire satisfaction. It is probable that not less than two or three thousand gallons of the syrup will be made here this fall; it is superior, in our judgment, to the best sugar house molasses. (Asthle (N. O.) News.

**THE GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.**—Mr. Leard, has tendered his resignation, and he has requested the President to relieve him immediately. It was intended to make an appointment to-day. It is supposed that a citizen of Kentucky will have the office.

**SANTA FE TRADERS AT ST. LOUIS.**—St. Louis, Oct. 15.—A number of Santa Fe merchants have arrived tonight, with a cargo of \$100,000 in gold, for the purpose of settling up their old accounts and purchasing new goods.

**AN UNLUCKY ORIGIN.**—A man in Brooklyn, N. Y., last Saturday, having been possessed, He told all his friends of his good luck in getting the money, took a very drink, got "light," and had his pocket picked of every dollar. He did not make much by that operation.

**THE CASE OF DONNELLY.**—It is stated that in the case of Donnelly, arrested at Freshford, N. J., of the murder of Moses, the channels of the cause of error, the effect of which is to stay proceedings and to carry the case before the Supreme Court on the bill of exceptions taken on the trial.

**A REWARD OF HUMANITY.**—Capt. T. G. Mitchell, of Bath, Me., has received from the King of Naples, a handsome gold medal, in appreciation of his conduct in rescuing the officers and crew of the Neapolitan schooner *La Luca*, when on the point of foundering.